Imagine you’re walking around the mall and come across phone chargers. You think, “Ugh, I do need another one. Mine just broke.” So you pay another $20 and think, “There has to be a better way.”

If you had your own way of producing a solution to your problem at your home or business, you’d save a lot of time and money. You wouldn’t need to buy a new part; you’d create one all on your own.

3D printing is your solution. It is the process of making three-dimensional, solid objects from a digital state by melting and extruding materials. Think of how a hot glue gun works, but more precise.

With 3D printing, you have the freedom to replace a broken product, create a new one, or sell your creations and make a profit.

That’s exactly what DCCC engineering student, James Begley, did. Begley, 19, has worked as a production engineer at a subcontractor for Boeing since he was 14 years old. Begley said he 3D prints his own objects like iPhone cable protectors, random gadgets he needs around the house, or small parts for expanding his 3D printer.

“I would always find myself going back and forth between the Home Depot and other hardware stores,” Begley said. “I got tired of that and started creating the parts I needed from scratch, right in my own home.”

Begley and Kyle Malatesta, also an engineering major, have been creating a 3D printing club in Marple Campus’ Advanced Technology Center. The 3D Printing Club will be open to any age, grade, or major.

“3D printing is your solution. It is the process of making three-dimensional, solid objects from a digital state by melting and extruding materials. Think of how a hot glue gun works, but more precise. With 3D printing, you have the freedom to replace a broken product, create a new one, or sell your creations and make a profit. That’s exactly what DCCC engineering student, James Begley, did. Begley, 19, has worked as a production engineer at a subcontractor for Boeing since he was 14 years old. Begley said he 3D prints his own objects like iPhone cable protectors, random gadgets he needs around the house, or small parts for expanding his 3D printer. "I would always find myself going back and forth between the Home Depot and other hardware stores," Begley said. "I got tired of that and started creating the parts I needed from scratch, right in my own home."

Begley and Kyle Malatesta, also an engineering major, have been creating a 3D printing club in Marple Campus’ Advanced Technology Center. The 3D Printing Club will be open to any age, grade, or major. "The club will teach students how to use 3D printers," Begley said. "We are [writing] the constitution for the club Sunday and after the paperwork is finished we will welcome members." Students will have access to two high-class printers, materials, and software. The students will be taught the fundamentals using printer kits sold by Begley’s website, theprintingbay.com. According to a printing company, Sculpteo, the different materials that are used for 3D printing are plastics, glass, metals, polymers, human tissues and cells, wax, edible foods, and glue mixes. There are lots of different ways each material is used.

In the food industry, edible objects, like candies or desserts, can be created using a machine that is FDA approved. "I think 3D printing is going to be something that is incredibly useful and common in, hopefully, the near future, especially in terms of the medical uses it could produce," said Guenther. "The sooner people can get a grasp on 3D printing and how it works, the sooner we can use it for the better of the world."

Interested students should email dccc3dprint@collegeopen.us or visit the Campus Life office.

Contact Erica Setnick at communitarian@mail.dccc.edu
The Student Business Society hosted James McCue, vice president and assistant treasurer of Comcast Corporation, Nov. 18 at the Marple Campus. McCue spoke about his experiences managing Comcast’s financial management and related activities.
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By Zach Colona

Giuseppe Musso sits at the head of a long table, his hands folded in front of himself. His blue eyes light up through his glasses as he reminisces about his homeland of Sicily. “I miss my island, the weather and looking out over the Mediterranean,” Musso says.

As quickly as his eyes light up, he shoots out of his seat to greet and seat a small group of people coming in the door of his restaurant, Trattoria Giuseppe, located in Newtown Square. Since the restaurant, which opened in 2007, is popular for its fine Italian and Sicilian foods, reservations are a must on weekends.

But success did not come easy for Musso, who was born in 1959 in the small town on the western side of Sicily called Ribera.

Musso says he developed a passion for fine foods and cooking at an early age. When he was 14 he was hired as a dishwasher at a restaurant in Switzerland. By the time he turned 18, he had found a job in Milan, at a hotel called Piccolo. He worked there until the age of 22.

Although he loved Italy, he knew that a better opportunity awaited him in America.

So he moved to Manhattan where he found a better position in the restaurant business.

Eventually, Musso moved to New Jersey, but after months of a long commute in traffic day in and day out to Manhattan, a close friend of his suggested he open a business in the Philadelphia area.

Musso started a restaurant called Fellini Cafe in Newtown Square. He later sold it and opened Trattoria Giuseppe in Newtown Square in 2007.

Today, Musso waits for guests whom he greets with a smile and a warm hello before walking them to one of the restaurant’s larger dining rooms.

All the rooms in the restaurant feature a decor that makes customers feel like they are sitting in a small villa overlooking the Sicilian coast. Most of the restaurant is painted a beautiful rustic brown.

The roof of the bar is topped with Italian-styled red clay roof tiles. The paintings on the walls display scenes from a beautiful Italian village.

Giuseppe eagerly walks deep into the restaurant, where he unveils his newest work. He opens the door to a large room and flicks on the lights, displaying a vibrant and very beautiful portrait that makes the room look as if it were a small city on the coast of Sicily.

Even though Musso, happily married with four children, believes that this was the path God had chosen for him, he says he still has “much more to accomplish.”

“I want to host large parties for people, weddings, funerals and birthday parties,” Musso says, adding that he looks forward to giving his children a place to work.

One day Musso hopes to also spend a few months back in his homeland, where his passion for creating and serving delicious food began.

Contact Zach Colona at communitarian@mail.dccc.edu

Local News

Giuseppe Musso urges patrons, ‘Mangia, mangia!’

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Patriots’ Super Bowl victory comes amidst controversy

By Chris Linvill

The New England Patriots are the 2014 NFL Champions. Let’s stop trying to downplay it.

They beat the defending champions, which ended up being one of the better Super Bowl games to watch in a few years. The Seattle Seahawks may have made a bad call that ended the game and lost it for themselves but the Patriots still won nonetheless.

Critics are saying that the Patriots are cheaters and they shouldn’t have been in the Super Bowl due to the deflated football issue, known as Deflategate, in the AFC Championship game. Underinflated footballs are easier to grip and so it gives the offensive team the advantage over the defense. However, the score was 45 – 7, so even if the balls did give the Patriots the advantage it would have been a win anyway because of how little the Indianapolis Colts scored.

The quarterbacks of the league took to Twitter and spoke out and some were upset about preference, but I think in certain weather conditions, it could give you a bit of an advantage.

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The quarterbacks of the league took to Twitter and spoke out and some were upset about preference, but I think in certain weather conditions, it could give you a bit of an advantage.

"Every team tampers with the footballs. Ask any QB in the league, this is ridiculous!" tweeted former Arizona Cardinals quarterback, Matt Leinart, shortly after the issue went public.

"I've played with some balls that are under-inflated at times, and sometimes, there's too much give to them that it can cause you to have some bad throws as well," said former NFL quarterback Kurt Warner on NFL Network. So it is a lot about preference, but I think in certain weather conditions, it could give you a bit of an advantage.

This is something that has happened before and there is knowledge of it and to say it affected the outcome of the game is not accurate.

The Patriots are a good team and they have been a good team since Tom Brady took over as the starting quarterback in 2001. They went on to win their first Super Bowl that season.

The Patriots were plagued by critics after they got caught cheating by taping opponents’ defensive signals in 2007, which was known as "Spygate." Since Spygate, the Patriots haven’t won a Super Bowl.

Does this mean that they need to cheat to win? No one wants to root for a cheater and many saw them as just that.

Let’s face it, the Patriots have been competing every year since then and were always in contention to get to the Super Bowl, even after they got punished for the Spygate issue.

Twice they got to the Super Bowl after the Spygate issue but both times they lost to the New York Giants led by quarterback Eli Manning.

This year the Patriots started out 2 – 2 and there was speculation that quarterback Tom Brady wasn’t looking like himself and this could be the year they wouldn’t even make the playoffs. But that was only two games in and assumptions shouldn’t be made that early on.

The Patriots ended up going 12 – 4 for the season and earning the number one seed in the AFC.

The two weeks leading up to the Super Bowl were full of questions about whether the Patriots did this on purpose or something else caused it. This calls into question the greatness of Brady and head coach Bill Belichick.

This is where the problem lies. Today we live in an era where everything is noticed and it’s a lot easier to get caught doing the wrong thing, because everyone is watching due to the media coverage.

To say that Belichick and Brady won’t be considered two of the best of all time because they got caught cheating is ridiculous. Brady is being compared to Joe Montana, one of only two quarterbacks before Brady to win four Super Bowls. You are only labeled a cheater if you get caught and the Patriots caught on two different occasions. This is not a big deal to some because the things they did weren’t that big of a deal.

Taping defensive signals is a bigger deal than the second case but at the same time the defensive coaches should be more wary. It’s not like there isn’t cameras watching every game because of television broadcasts.

The underinflated footballs is not as big as an issue as some may make it out to be. While the Patriots had no good explanation as to how the balls got tampered with, it’s still something that many quarterbacks probably did and just never got caught.

So please stop trying to downplay a great team and just accept how good they are. No team is that good for that long and cheating, if you want to call it that, affects only the short term.

“Do you all really think a deflated ball determined the outcome of the game?” tweeted Leinart. "Get over it!"
Free community college? What does that mean?

By John Garmon

Community College Daily

As many have pointed out, President Barack Obama’s proposal to make community colleges tuition free is something that is already happening. In 2013, as many as 60 percent of community college students are able to qualify for Pell grants, which in most cases, take care of the costs of tuition and fees. However, it is good to see that the president’s goal has already brought new attention to the importance of community colleges for people who want to gain skills for jobs and knowledge for better lives.

A big question is how community colleges can deliver. In many cases, too many colleges are using part-time faculty members to serve students. This would be a good idea, if these adjunct faculty members are truly current in the subject areas in which they teach. Community colleges must have the very best qualified faculty in order to meet employers’ demands for graduates who possess relevant skills. A common concern is that graduates, from both community colleges and four-year colleges, may have the paper that says they are ready to do the job, but their job skills are not up to employers’ expectations.

America has a great higher education system, but it can be much better. If community colleges are to be the producers of highly trained, excellent workers, they must have outstanding, well paid, full-time faculty members. In most cases even part-time faculty members have excellent skills but do not have the time to give their best to students. A better learning experience.

We know that only 10 to 20 percent of community college students complete their courses of study and become graduates. Perhaps President Obama’s proposal will help community colleges recruit better prepared, more-capable students. Does this mean that the students who are currently being served and who receive Pell grants are in a “lower class” category? This runs the risk of community colleges being regarded as the same as other American institutions that keep people off the lists of the unemployed, such as prisons and the armed forces.

Maybe the president’s proposal will bring attention to the need for excellence in teaching and learning, as well as the opportunity for non-Pell eligible students to attend. Some people believe such a situation will bring about higher standards because it would bring in a higher grade of student.

As one who has served community colleges throughout this nation as both a faculty member and administrator, I was happy to hear President Obama’s proposal. However, there are some conditions that need to be considered before this good idea is implemented. No one wants to see community colleges become merely extensions of high school, where students are kept out of the job market for an additional two years without gaining skills and knowledge for entry into the jobs of the future.

The president’s proposal gives community colleges an opportunity to prove their worth for the learners of today and tomorrow – and for the employers who need people with the job skills for today’s business and industry.
By Shannon Reardon

A sea of orange and black erupted as the Philadelphia Flyers (22-22-7) defeated the Winnipeg Jets (26-17-8) Jan. 29, at the Wells Fargo Center, with a score of 5-2.

Flyers players Chris VandeVelde, Wayne Simmonds, Nick Schultz, Brayden Schenn, and Sean Couturier scored goals for the Philadelphia team, while Jets player Mathieu Perreault scored both of Winnipeg’s goals.

“We had a very difficult time,” Jets coach Paul Maurice said in a post-game press conference. “I don’t know what they had us for at the end, a bunch of shots, but we had a tough time getting that second shot. I thought that was the big difference as far as pucks to the net, and we didn’t quite get them there. There were other pieces to our game that weren’t quite there. We weren’t as quick as we need to be.”

The game started with both Philadelphia and Winnipeg scoring two goals in the first period. The first goal came seven minutes in from Philadelphia center Chris VandeVelde, with assists from center Brayden Schenn and defenseman Michael Del Zotto.

One minute later the Jets center Mathieu Perreault tied the game at 1-1 with an assist from right wing Michael Frolik.

The Flyers scored their second goal during a power play after Jets defenseman Zach Bogosian received a two minute penalty for interference. The Flyers goal was made by right wing Wayne Simmonds with assists from Schenn and right wing Jakub Voracek.

As the first period neared the end, Flyers’ defender Nick Schultz received a penalty for hooking, allowing the Jets to score a goal on a power play. Perreault once again made a goal and tied up the game, with assists from defenseman Dustin Byfuglien and center Mark Scheifele.

The game winning goal came three minutes into the second period as both teams were fighting for control of the puck in front of the Jets’ net. After two failed attempts at scoring by right wing Petr Straka and center Ryan White, Schultz scored his first goal since joining the Philadelphia team.

Entering into the third period, the Flyers were able to score two more goals against the Jets. Schenn scored the first goal with an assist by Simmonds. With two minutes remaining in the game, the Jets pulled their goalie Michael Hutchinson to put a sixth man on the ice.

Twenty seconds without a goalie for the Jets and Flyers’ center Sean Couturier scored an unassisted goal, bringing the game to its final score of 5-2.

Flyers fans were excited to see the team win, said season ticket holder Michelle Ky, 21, of Chichester, Pa.

“It was a good game,” said another Flyers fan, Shaun Jordan, 32, from Aston, Pa. “This is the 23rd game that I’ve gone to and I haven’t witnessed a loss yet!”

Contact Shannon Reardon at communitarian@mail.dccc.edu

Winnipeg Jets defend net from Philadelphia Flyers players attempting to score a goal Jan. 29.

Photo by Shannon Reardon

Sports

Flyers soar after defeating Jets

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Contact Shannon Reardon at communitarian@mail.dccc.edu
Arts and Entertainment

By Shannon Reardon

Playing shows in basements and small bars are how every band gets its start. The band 3 Pill Morning is no exception to that rule. In 2004 singer, Jeff Stebbins, began forming his vision for the band 3PM. It took several years of playing shows in their basements and small bars before they started to gain a following.

As the band started to get more popular locally, they started to play more nationally and in bigger venues. In 2012 3PM was discovered by Nashville producer Jon King and signed to his label Page 2 Music and the New York based company A2Z Entertainment.

“We had to create a relationship locally and then we started playing nationally,” Stebbins said when asked about how 3PM gained their success.

“We began playing shows for bigger bands as the local opener and then we started to get a following.”

But Stebbins said success did not come easy. Artists around the globe fight for attention from record companies in hopes of being signed to a label and receive a record deal.

The International Federation of the Phonographic Industry (IFPI) reports that there are more than 5,000 artists available on the rosters of major record companies, with another tens of thousands artists being signed to smaller independent labels.

But the larger majority of artists remain unsigned to record labels. In 2012, a study conducted by IFPI and The Unsigned Guide, an online database of the workings and members of the music industry, found that 73 percent of unsigned musicians wanted to have a record deal, and 75 percent believe that a record deal is large part of an artist’s success.

Emerging artists find a record deal to be important because it gives them access to funds, which allows them to get their work out to more people than previously achieved. Record companies will front the new artists with funding to record an album, produce a music video, gain tour support, and cover promotional costs.

According to the IFPI, “It can cost up to US$1.4 million to break an artist in a major recorded music market.”

But despite all the money it takes to promote an artist to the public, the artists themselves seldom see a profit for themselves. An artist after releasing his or her music may receive a mere 20 cents per song, as reported by Music Services. Artists say 20 cents per song could be profitable quickly if they were to put out a CD with more than the traditional 10 songs, but as reported by The Future For Music, a nonprofit organization founded by and for musicians, many artists have a clause in their contract that prevents them from profiting past the 10th song per CD.

In an excerpt released by The Future For Music, a portion of an artist’s contract illustrates the limitations artists receive for producing music, “provided that [Company] will not be required to pay more than then (10) times the Applicable Rate for an Album and no more than two (2) times the Applicable Rate for a seven-inch or twelve-inch singles record.”

Today 3PM is touring on The Black Widow tour led by In This Moment, and featuring the bands Twelve Foot Ninjas and Starset.

One of the stopping points of their national tour was the Theatre of the Living Arts in Philadelphia on Nov. 18.

During 3PM performance they played songs off their debut album, “Black Tie Love Affair,” which included "Nothing’s Real," "Rain," "Skin" and "Nothing’s Real." After their set, fans of the band formed a line to greet the singer and to take photos. Some were pleasantly surprised when Stebbins thanked them for knowing 3PM’s music and singing, “The band’s success did not appear overnight,” said Stebbins. It takes a lot of time and effort to effectively start a band you have to have the music and the people. Those are the two hardest parts. We played locally for several years and we just started to get big within the last three years.”

3 Pill Morning’s Jon Stephenson plays guitar solo for “Rain” during a Nov. 18 performance at The Theatre of the Living Arts.

Photo by Shannon Reardon

3 PM’s perseverance is well worth their time

By Shannon Reardon

The rock band, 3 Pill Morning, opened for the metal band In This Moment Nov. 18, 2014. 3 PM performed hits such as “Loser,” “Rain,” “Skin” and “Nothing’s Real.”

Photo by Shannon Reardon
A new perspective on Valentine’s Day

By Matthew Pellegrini

Were you single this Valentine’s Day? If so, and you were not happy with your relationship status, there are ways to think more positively and enjoy the holiday without a lover next year.

The University of Chicago’s psychology department describes loneliness as “the distress that results from discrepancies between ideal and perceived social relationships.” It also says loneliness does not necessarily arise from being alone, and that being around others does not necessarily get rid of loneliness.

Although some people might feel lonely throughout the year, some holidays make it particularly difficult. One such holiday is Valentine’s Day.

Experts and students recommend the following ways to stay positive and enjoy yourself on Valentine’s Day if you are not in a relationship.

Manage the negatives

Some of the negative feelings that arise from being single are insecurity, jealousy, and rejection.

Judy Reid, a licensed clinical social worker and family and marriage therapist at the Peacemaker Center in Downingtown, Pa., said people too often think very little of themselves.

Reid said an important issue is that people expect to receive romantic gifts, but they do not think enough about others.

According to Reid, those who experience jealousy towards another couple should remind themselves that things are not always as they appear. “Focusing on comparing yourself with others is bad,” she said. “It makes things more depressing.”

Therefore, if you are experiencing jealousy, you should distract yourself from negative thoughts, Reid recommended.

If you are experiencing rejection, remind yourself that many people have experienced rejection at one time in their life, then reach out to those individuals for support.

Focus on the positives of being single

Reid explained that being single helps you to focus on yourself and the things you are doing, such as your career or schoolwork. She said being unattached may also allow enough time for developing deeper friendships.

According to the website of The Greater Good Science Center of the University of California, Berkeley, single people “may be less self-centered and more giving than married and cohabitating couples,” and therefore singles are more likely to help others.

The Greater Good Science Center also says "settling is an ugly, depressing word," because settling for less than one deserves is a bad idea.

Take the time to get to know yourself

Do this, Reid said you should look for what you want and what is meaningful for yourself, then pay attention to how you feel while performing the chosen activities. “Do you like it or not?” she asked. “When do you feel your best?”

She said people have many choices about who they are, so they should think of things to work on for themselves. She recommends that you act like the person you want to be.

Finally, Reid said making peace with yourself, and getting rid of guilt or shame also helps singles to get to know themselves.

Celebrate relationships with yourself, family and friends

According to Reid, the best activities would be those in which singles do things for themselves and others simultaneously.

“Don’t be in the [house] if you want to have fun,” said Jalil Wright, a computer science major who suggested playing video games if you must stay home.

Baki Tucker, an engineering student, suggested making a relative a valentine, if that person is not a significant other, they should spend time with someone even if that person is not a significant other, such as a friend or relative.

Try to overcome the fear of being alone and feeling like a loser

If you feel like a loser, Reid suggested look back to when these negative thoughts originated and ask yourself if they are really true. According to Reid, these thoughts are often fostered long before one thinks about desiring a significant other.

Singles should think about what a more accurate, positive statement would be instead of saying one is a loser, she added.

Kristyina Kapner, a psychology major, agrees. “Your own perspective changes your reality,” she said.

“Never stop exploring, trying new things, and keeping an open mind about life,” she added.

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La Salle University
Never stop exploring
Gas prices plummet to students’ delight

By Zach Colona

Tara Holmes, a 20-year old paralegal studies major from Wallingford, commutes to and from school like many other college students. This time last year Holmes was headed to school when she noticed she needed gas. She pulled her mother’s Nissan Quest into a Wawa in Brookhaven. As she started to pump she watched the price jump once again to $3.28 a gallon. She asked herself, “Why is gas so expensive?”

She headed to the Learning Commons at DCCC’s Marple campus and did some research. Like Holmes, many people don’t know why gas prices go up and down. Three major factors influence gas prices: daily supply and demand, Saudi Arabia, and domestic production.

The seasons of fall and winter always begin with a price drop due to decreased travel, therefore demand goes down. Saudi Arabia produces the most oil in the world, 16 percent to be exact. More than a third of gas America uses is from Saudi Arabia. According to the Central Intelligence Agency, Saudi Arabia produces the most oil and also has the world’s 2nd largest proven oil reserves.

But the main reason gas prices have dropped, according to the United States Energy Information Administration, is increased production in the United States. According to the EIA, America is the world’s largest producer of natural gas. The Bureau of Labor and Statistics reports that between 2007 and 2012 more than 85,000 jobs were created in this industry.

The EIA has also reported a jump in oil production. In 2008, the U.S. was producing around 8,000 barrels a day. Today, production numbers have reached more than 12,000 barrels each day. This makes the U.S. the second largest oil producing country in the world, second to Saudi Arabia. Experts say ultimately the boost in production of domestic oil created a domino effect which has made the economy stronger, lowered gas prices, and loosened the financial strain on everyone. Now the control Saudi Arabia has over American oil is shrinking, experts say. Although America has given itself more power over the world’s energy supplies, Saudi Arabia still has Ghawar, the world’s largest oil field said to contain 75 billion barrels.

It appears, at least for the time being prices will stay the same. Gas is almost below $2 for the first time in years because America has upped its production in oil and natural gas.

Today students like Holmes have more money to pay for school and other necessities, thanks to lower gas prices. Holmes said she now saves at least $38 a month which may not seem like much, but an extra $400 dollars a year is a big difference, especially for many students who need to help their families. “I feel free I don’t have to worry about how much money I have left in my wallet,” Holmes said.

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Students at three California campuses – Moorpark College, California State University at Channel Islands and California State University at Long Beach --arrow believed to have contracted measles, joining more than 90 other people in the state who have contracted the largely eradicated disease.

California students are within their legal rights to come to campus without having been vaccinated -- the state is one of 22 that do not require college students to be vaccinated against measles. As a result, many California colleges, including the 10 campuses of the University of California System, do not require students to receive immunizations before enrolling.

The University of California may soon move to change its policy. A proposed three-year plan would require incoming students in 2017 to receive vaccinations for measles, mumps, rubella, chicken pox, meningococcus and tetanus. Currently, the system only requires students to be vaccinated against hepatitis B.

James Cherry, a pediatrician research professor at the University of California at Los Angeles, said the new policy couldn't come soon enough. "It seems to me that this should be done this year, not 2017," Cherry said. "The way things are going the system only requires students to be vaccinated against measles. However, only about half of states have laws requiring all college students to be immunized against the disease, according to a Centers for Disease Control and Prevention database.

"On-campus requirements are generally a function of state law at both public and private institutions," said Sarah Van Orman, executive director of University Health Services at the University of Wisconsin at Madison and president of the American College Health Association. "While there are some campuses that have policies over and above the state requirements, generally the state requirement is followed."

In a statement that the association adopted in 2014, the ACHA says colleges that require students to be vaccinated should enforce those rules and have a high bar for exemptions.

"Immunizations offer safe and effective protection from vaccine-preventable diseases," the statement reads. "The United States is experiencing reemergence of these diseases, in part due to factors such as unimmunized and underimmunized persons and global travel. The American College Health Association strongly supports the use of vaccines to protect the health of our individual students and our campus communities."

The CDC offers a similar recommendation. Yet at least 22 states do not have any laws requiring college students to be immunized against measles.

Virginia requires only full-time students at public institutions to be immunized, and Texas only requires it of students who are enrolled in health-related programs and veterinary courses. Oregon requires vaccinations for students involved in intercollegiate sports, or who are enrolled in health care, child care and education courses. Ohio requires immunizations only for those living in campus housing.

According to the National Association of College and University Attorneys, all but two states -- West Virginia and Mississippi -- allow for nonmedical exemptions, such as for religious beliefs, and about half allow for exemptions based on philosophical or personal reasons. Those exemptions are on the rise. In 2012, researchers at Emory University found that exemptions increased by as much as 13 percent per year since 2005 in states with what the researchers call "easy" exemption policies. (Some states require a notarized document detailing the reason for the exemption, while others require very little effort.)

Measles is an especially contagious disease, with about 90 percent of those who are not immune to the disease contracting it if they come in contact with an infected person. As most states do require children to be immunized for measles prior to entering grade school, measles cases are still low on college campuses despite how infectious the disease is and a dearth of laws specifically regarding colleges.

But as the antivaccination movement continues to gain steam and the number of exemptions granted continues to increase, more and more of those children with no immunity to measles and other diseases will be headed to crowded campuses, health experts warn. That could mean more cases even at colleges that have their own requirements. The CSU system, where two students are believed to have contracted the disease, requires its students to be vaccinated against measles.

In order for a population to have what is called "herd immunity" -- in which the number of people who are vaccinated is high enough to protect those who are not, such as infants or those with vaccine allergies -- the immunization rate must be about 95 percent. In some K-12 communities -- including some school corporations in Oregon, California and New York -- that rate has fallen as low as 50 percent.

"We're starting to see the beginnings of this not-vaccinated generation entering higher education," Van Orman said. "Measles is really contagious, so it's very much a concern."
How Does Islamic State justify its atrocities in name of Islam?

By Hannah Allam
McClatchy Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON _ Muslims across the globe have condemned the Islamic State's bloody list, calling the extremist group's tactics forbidden under Islam and an affront to humanity. So how do zealots claiming to represent a pure and true Islam square their actions with traditional Islamic law? They cherry-pick Quranic verses out of context, apply the most rigid interpretations of jurisprudence and excuse just about any brutality by saying they're waging a defensive jihad on behalf of aggrieved Muslims worldwide, according to Jocelyne Cesari, a renowned scholar of Islam who's part of Secretary of State John Kerry's working group on faith and foreign policy.

Cesari directs the "Islam in the West" program at Harvard University and leads the Berkley Center's Islam and World Politics program at Georgetown University. Here, in remarks that have been edited for clarity or space, she explains how the Islamic State, also known as ISIS, distorts traditional teachings to justify actions that have shocked the world.

Q: Are the Islamic State's brutal tactics permitted in Islam?
A: ISIS states that it follows the traditional Islamic theory of war, there were clear limits. The ruler had to declare jihad and he had to follow certain protocols as far as notifying your enemy and giving them a chance to surrender and when you waged war, there were limits to the violence. No women, no children, no priests could be attacked. It was forbidden to attack priests because you couldn't set out to defeat an entire faith. And you couldn't destroy the land, so not even the eradication of trees was allowed.

Q: So what changed?
A: There are two main reasons for the decline of traditional Islam: the nationalism of the 19th century, state rules battered nations and absorbed religious entities, turning Islam into a state institution. And when you receive your khutha (Friday sermon) by fax or, now, by email from the state, the young people won't listen. That's when ISIS can say: "We are not the state. We are different." Afghanistan was also a turning point, because fighters globalized jihad and broadened the targets from political powers to anyone the fighters considered a tool of obedience to an un-Islamic system. They consider jihad a duty for all Muslims _ they don't believe in waiting for a ruler to declare it _ and there is no mercy for those who don't participate.

Q: Al-Qaida's response to news that Muslims died in the 9/11 attacks was: "Tough luck. They were there and not fighting so they were legitimate targets." What religious grounds does the Islamic State give for its atrocities?
A: They say they're in a "civil war mode". They believe that conditions for Muslims today are a danger to your soul as a Muslim. Therefore it's as an attack; they see it as defensive jihad.

Q: What religious grounds does the Islamic State give for its atrocities?
A: It's a burning is like a sacrifice. It's not something as you don't read a text without context. A: There are two main reasons for the decline of traditional Islam: the nationalism of the 19th century, state rules battered nations and absorbed religious entities, turning Islam into a state institution and when you waged war, there were limits to the violence. No women, no children, no priests could be attacked. It was forbidden to attack priests because you couldn't set out to defeat an entire faith. And you couldn't destroy the land, so not even the eradication of trees was allowed.
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TRIPOLI, Libya _ Four years after the start of the rebellion that ended the long rule of Libyan leader Moammar Gadhafi, a culture of fear and intimidation has fallen over the country.

“If you have an opinion, you keep it to yourself,” said Elham, an economics student at the University of Tripoli. “Everyone is scared, so we can’t talk about politics. And since we are girls, if we talk, maybe someone will kidnap us. We can’t talk at all.”

The hushed and downcast mood on the tightly guarded campus today _ people interviewed there asked that their full names not be used _ is in stark contrast to the jubilance three years earlier, when, just free of Gadhafi’s oppressive regime, students voiced their aspirations loudly. They hungered for rights, democratic elections, independent media, international restaurant and shopping chains, and above all else a prosperous future in a Libya similar to Dubai, the Persian Gulf emirate that is a symbol of prosperity. Living in a traditionally conservative society, Libyans often said their devotion to Islam was the one thing that didn’t need fixing.

Now, though, as the Feb. 15 anniversary of the rebellion’s beginning approaches, the country is deeply divided. Two governments rule, one in Tripoli and one in Tobruk, near the border with Egypt. Assassinations and bombings are common. Last week, gunmen claiming to be affiliated with the Islamic State group attacked the luxury Corinthia hotel in the heart of downtown Tripoli, killing at least 11 people in an hours-long siege. It might have been bigger news if the hotel, long a favorite of foreign businessmen, government officials and journalists, hadn’t been mostly empty in recent months.

Abdul was a popular teenager when he rushed to join the fight against Gadhafi’s forces in 2011. Shot in the arm, he turned in his weapon and returned to the campus a hero. But since then, his idealism has soured, as the battles over lucrative assets and political power in the oil-rich nation continue.

“The people who were part of the revolution feel like they are not even Libyan anymore,” he said. “What was it all about?” Local conflicts across Libya are now cast into a larger, divisive context.

On one side is Prime Minister Abdullah al Thinni’s Tobruk-based government, bolstered by the “Operation Dignity” military campaign of Gen. Khalifa Hifter, a Gadhafi-era defector who long lived in the United States before returning to Libya in 2011. The Tobruk-based government is recognized as Libya’s legitimate authority by the United States, the European Union, Egypt and the United Arab Emirates.

On the other side are the “Libyan Dawn” forces and their government, led by Prime Minister Omar al Hassi, which seized control of Tripoli, the capital, last year and are backed by Turkey and Qatar. A ruling by Libya’s Supreme Court declared the Tobruk-based House of Representatives illegal and unconstitutional. The international community has largely ignored the court decision.

Glossing over the diverse makeup and schisms within each coalition, the Dignity alliance brands Libyan Dawn as Islamic extremists, while the Tripoli government condemns its adversaries as former Gadhafi loyalists. Both descriptions arguably are inaccurate.

The violence killed 2,825 people last year and forced another 400,000 Libyans from their homes, according to the website Libya Body Count.

Fearful Libyans recall when life was sweet after Gadhafi fell
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